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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1859. VOL. 32, NO. 13.

SELECT POETRY.

NOTHING IS LOST.

Nothing is lost; the drop of dew
Which trembles on the leaf or flower,
Is but exhaled to fall anew
In Summer's thunder shower;
Perchance to shine within the bow
That fronts the sun at fall of day;
Perchance to sparkle in the flow
Of fountains far away.

Nothing is lost; the tiniest seed,
By wild birds borne, or breezes blown,
Finds something suited to its need,
Wherein 'tis sown and grown.
The language of some household song,
The perfume of some cherished flower,
Though gone from outward sense, belong
To memory's after hour.

So with our words; or harsh or kind,
Uttered, they are not all forgot,
They leave their influence on the mind,
Pass on, but perish not!
So with our deeds; for good or ill
They have their power, scarce understood;
Then let us use our better will
To make them rife with good!

A GREAT SLAVE AUCTION.

3400 Men, Women and Children Sold.

Mr. Pierce Butler Changing his Investments.

SCENES AT THE SALE.

Human Feelings of no Account.

MR. BUTLER GIVES EACH CHATTLE A DOLLAR.

The *New York Tribune*, of the 9th inst., contains a long and interesting report of an extensive sale of slaves at Savannah, Ga., a short time previous. As the late owner of the slaves is a well known Philadelphian, and as the sale in question has created unusual interest both North and South, we have concluded to transfer the entire account to our columns. The report is understood to have been the work of Mr. Mortimer Thomson, a reporter for the *Tribune*, who is better known as "Doesticks." Mr. Thomson has made an able report, and he has drawn a very graphic description of what must have been a striking scene.

Mr. Pierce Butler is a native Philadelphian. He is a son of Dr. James Mease, a well known physician and literary man of this city. Dr. Mease married Miss Butler, the daughter of Major Pierce Butler, who resided by turns in Philadelphia and in Georgia. Dr. Mease had two sons—John and Pierce—who early in life dropped their paternal name, and have ever since been known by the name of Butler. The brothers fell heir to the large estate of their maternal grandfather, and the slave portion of Mr. Pierce Butler's share of the estate formed the staple of the sale reported below. Mr. John Butler went to Mexico in command of a volunteer company during the war. He died there of disease contracted in that country.—His widow still retains her share of the slave estate in Georgia.

Mr. Pierce Butler married Miss Frances Ann Kemble, the celebrated actress, and the unhappy divorce suit which was the result of the marriage is fresh in the memory of most of our readers. The difficulties which eventuated in a separation of the couple are understood to have been fomented by the possession of the very slave property which has just been disposed of. Mrs. Butler had a natural antipathy to servitude, and this feeling was encouraged by some of the literary associates of the gifted lady. Mr. Butler, upon the other hand, was a warm admirer and advocate of the "peculiar institution," and much of the "incompatibility of temper" upon which the application for divorce was based is believed to have grown out of this difference of opinion.

A year or two since, when the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng preached his celebrated sermon concerning "Our Country's Troubles," in which the slavery proclivities of the Federal Government were handled without gloves, Mr. Butler was a member of vestry of the Church of the Epiphany where the sermon was delivered.—He took up the Slavery cause in opposition to the daring young minister, and the wealthy slave holder was one of his most unrelenting opponents. Mr. B. carried his indignation so far as to dismantle his pew at the church, until Mr. Tyng was ousted from the pulpit.

Mr. Butler owned considerable property in Philadelphia as well as in Georgia; but a recent series of unfortunate stock speculations involved him in difficulties which resulted in enormous losses. To relieve himself from his financial reverses, a large portion of his property in and about Philadelphia has already been disposed of, and the sale reported below was effected for the same object. Without further preface we give the *Tribune*'s report of the Great Slave Sale:

The largest sale of human chattels that has been made in the Star-Spangled America for several years took place on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, at the Race Course near the City of Savannah, Georgia. The lot consisted of four hundred and thirty-six men, women, children and infants, being that half of the negro stock remaining on the old Major Butler plantations which fell to one of the two heirs to that estate. Major Butler dying, left a property valued at more than a million of dollars, the major part of which was invested in rice and cotton plantations, and the slaves thereon, all of which immense fortune descended to the heirs, his sons, Mr. John Butler, sometime deceased, and Mr. Pierce Butler, still living, and resident in the City of Philadelphia, in the free State of Pennsylvania.—Losses in the grand crash of 1857-8, and other exigencies of business, have impelled the latter gentleman to realize on his Southern investments, that he may satisfy sundry pressing creditors, and be enabled to resume business with the surplus, if any. The necessity led to a partition of the negro stock on the Georgia plantations between himself and the representative of the other heir, the widow of the late John Butler, and the negroes that were brought to the hammer last week were the property of Mr. Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, and were in fact sold to pay Mr. Pierce Butler's debts. The creditors were represented by Gen. Cadwalder, while Mr. Butler was present in person, attended by his business agent, to attend to his own interests.

The sale had been advertised largely for many weeks—though the name of Mr. Butler was not mentioned—and as the negroes were known to be a choice lot and very desirable property, the attendance of buyers was large. The breaking up of an old family estate is so uncommon an occurrence that the affair was regarded with unusual interest throughout the South. For several days before the sale every hotel in Savannah was crowded with negro speculators from North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, who had been attracted thither by the prospects of making good bargains. Nothing was heard for days, in the bar-rooms, but talk of the great sale, criticisms of the business affairs of Mr. Butler, and speculations as to the probable prices the stock would bring. The office of Joseph Bryan, the negro broker who had the management of the sale, was thronged every day by eager inquirers in search of information and by some who were anxious to buy, but were uncertain as to whether their securities would prove acceptable. Little parties were here made up from the various hotels every day to visit the Race Course, distant some three miles from the city, to look over the chattels, discuss their points, and make memoranda for guidance on the day of sale. The buyers were generally of a rough breed, slangy, profane and bearish, being for the most part from the back river and swamp plantations, where the elegancies of polite life are not perhaps developed to their fullest extent. In fact, the humanities are sadly neglected by the petty tyrants of the rice fields that border the great Dismal Swamp, their knowledge of the luxuries of our best society comprehending only revolvers and kindred deliecies.

Your correspondent was present at an early date, but as he easily anticipated the touching welcome that would, at such a time, be officiously extended to a representative of the *Tribune*, and being a modest man withal, and not desiring to be the recipient of a public demonstration from the enthusiastic Southern population, who at times overdo their hospitality and their guests, he did not placard his mission and claim his honors. Although he kept his business in the background, he made himself a prominent figure in the picture, and wherever there was anything going on, there was he in the midst. At the sale might have been seen a busy individual, armed with pencil and catalogue, doing his little utmost to keep up all the appearances of a knowing buyer, prieing "likely nigger fellers," talking confidentially to the smartest ebon maids, chucking the round-eyed youngsters under the chin, making an occasional bid for a large family (a low bid—so low that somebody always instantly raised him twenty-five dollars, when the busy man would ignominiously retreat,) and otherwise conducting himself like a rich planter, with forty thousand dollars where he could put his finger on it. This gentleman was much condoled with by some sympathizing persons, when the particularly fine lot on which he had fixed his critical eye was sold and lost to him forever, because he happened to be down stairs at lunch just at the interesting moment.

WHERE THE NEGROES CAME FROM.

The negroes came from two plantations—the one a rice plantation near Darien, in the State of Georgia, not far from the great Okefenokee Swamp, and the other a cotton plantation on the extreme northern point of St. Simon's Island, a little bit of an island in the Atlantic, cut off from Georgia mainland by a slender arm of the sea. Through the most of the stock had been accustomed only to rice and cotton-planting and culture, there were among them a number of very passable mechanics, who had been taught to do all the rougher sorts of mechanical work on the plantations. There were coopers, carpenters, shoemakers and blacksmiths, each one equal in his various craft to the ordinary requirements of a plantation—that is, the coopers could make rice-tierces, and possibly, on a pinch, rude tubs and buckets; the carpenter could do the rough carpentry about the negro quarters, the shoemaker could make shoes of the fashion required for the slaves; and the blacksmith was adequate to the manufacture of hoes and similar simple tools, and to such trifling repairs in the blacksmithing way as did not require too refined a skill. Though probably no one of all these would be called a superior, or even an average workman among the masters of the craft, their knowledge of those various trades sold in some cases for nearly as much as the man—that is, a man without a trade, who would be valued at $900, would readily bring $1,000 or $1,700 if he was a possible blacksmith or cooper.

There were no light mulattoes in the whole lot of the Butler stock, and but very few that were even a shade removed from the original Congo blackness. They have been little defiled by the admixture of degenerate Anglo-Saxon blood, and, for the most part, could boast that they were of as pure a breed as the best blood of Spain—a point in their favor in the eyes of the buyer as well as physiologically, for too liberal an infusion of the blood of the dominant race brings a larger intelligence, a more vigorous brain, which anon grows restless under the yoke, and is prone to inquire into definition of the word liberty, and the meaning of the starry flag which waves, as you may have heard, o'er the land of the free.—The pure-blooded negroes are much more docile and manageable than mulattoes, though less quick of comprehension, which makes them preferred by drivers, who can stimulate Stupidity by the lash much easier than they can control Intelligence by it.

None of the Butler slaves have been sold before, but have been on these two plantations since they were born. Here have they lived their humble lives, and loved their simple loves; here were they born, and here have many of them had children born unto them; here had their parents lived before them, and are now resting in quiet graves on the old plantations that these unhappy ones are to see no more forever; and here they left not only the well-known scenes dear to them from very babyhood by a thousand fond memories and their homes as much loved by them perhaps as brighter homes by men of brighter faces, but all the clinging ties that bound them to living hearts were torn asunder, for but one-half of each of these two little happy communities was sent to the shambles, to be scattered to the four winds, while the other half were left behind. And who can tell how closely intertwined are the affections of a little band of four hundred persons living isolated from all the world beside, from birth to middle age? Do they not naturally become one great family, each man a brother unto each?

It is true they were "sold in 'families,' but let us see: a man and his wife were called a 'family,' their parents and kindred were not taken into account; the man and wife might be sold to the pine woods of North Carolina, their brothers and sisters be scattered through the cotton fields of Alabama and the swamps of Louisiana, while the parents might be left on the old plantation to wear out their weary lives in heavy grief, and lay their heads in far off graves, over which their children might never weep. And no account could be taken of loves that were as yet unconsummated by marriage; and how many aching hearts have been divorced by this summary proceeding, no man can ever know. And the separation is as utter, and is infinitely more hopeless, than that made by the angel of death, for then the loved ones are committed to the care of a merciful deity, but in the other instance to the tender mercies of a slave driver. These dark-skinned unfortunates are perfectly unlettered, and could not communicate by writing, even if they should know where to send their missives. And so to each other, and to the old familiar places of their youth, clung all their sympathies and affections, not less strong, perhaps, because they are so few. The blades of grass on all the Butler estates are outnumbered by the tears that are poured out in agony at the wreck that has been wrought in happy homes, and the crushing grief that has been laid on loving hearts.

But, then, what business have 'niggers' with tears? Beside, didn't Pierce Butler give them a silver dollar apiece? which will appear in the sequel. And, sad as it is, it was all necessary because a gentleman was not able to live on the beggarly pittance of half a million, and so must needs enter into speculations which turned out adversely.

HOW THEY WERE TREATED IN SAVANNAH.

The negroes were brought to Savannah in small lots, as many at a time as could be conveniently taken care of, the last of them reaching the city the Friday before the sale. They were consigned to the care of Mr. J. Bryan, Auctioneer and Negro Broker, who was to feed and keep them in condition until disposed of. Immediately on their arrival they were taken to the Race Course, and there quartered in the sheds erected for the accommodation of the horses and carriages of gentlemen attending the races. Into these sheds they were huddled pell-mell, without any more attention to their comfort than was necessary to prevent their becoming ill and unsalable. Each family had one or more boxes or bundles, in which were stowed such scanty articles of their clothing as were not brought into immediate requisition, and their tin dishes and gourds for their food and drink.

It is, perhaps, a fit tribute to large handed munificence to say that when the negro man was sold, there was no extra charge for the negro man's clothes; they went with the man, and were not charged in the bill. Nor is this altogether a contemptible idea, for many of them had worldly wealth, in the shape of clothing and other valuables, to the extent of perhaps four or five dollars; and had all these been taken strictly into the account, the sum total of the sale would have been increased, possibly, a thousand dollars. In the North we do not necessarily sell the harness with the horse: why, in the South, should the clothes go with the negro?

In these sheds were the chattels huddled together on the floor, there being no sign of bench or table. They ate and slept on the bare boards, their food being rice and beans, with occasionally a bit of bacon and corn bread. Their huge bundles were scattered over the floor, and thereon the slaves sat or reclined, when not restlessly moving about, or gathered into sorrowful groups, discussing the chances of their future fate. On the faces of all was an expression of heavy grief; some appeared to be resigned to the hard stroke of Fortune that has torn them from their homes, and were sadly trying to make the best of it; some sat brooding moodily over their sorrows, their chins resting on their hands, their eyes staring vacantly, and their bodies rocking to and fro with a restless motion that was never stilled; few wept—the place was too public and the drivers too near—though some occasionally turned aside to give way to a few quiet tears. They were dressed in every possible variety of uncouth and fantastic garb, in every style and of every imaginable color; the texture of the garments was in all cases coarse, most of the men being clothed in the rough cloth that is made expresaly for the slaves. The dresses assumed by the negro minstrels when they give imitations of plantation character, are by no means exaggerated; they are, instead, weak and unable to come up to the original. There was every variety of hat, with every imaginable slouch, and there was every cut and style of coat and pantaloons, made with every conceivable ingenuity of misfit, and tossed on with a general appearance of perfect looseness that is perfectly indescribable, except to say that a Southern negro always looks as if he could shake his clothes off without taking his hands out of his pockets. The women, true to the feminine instinct, had made, in almost every case, some attempt at finery. All wore gorgeous turbans, generally manufactured in an instant out of a gay-colored handkerchief by a sudden and graceful twist of the fingers, tho' there was occasionally a more elaborate turban, a turban complex and mysterious, got up with care, and ornamented with a few beads or bright bits of ribbon. Their dresses were mostly coarse stuff, though there were some of gaudy calicoes; a few had ear rings, and one possessed the treasure of a string of yellow and blue beads. The little children were always better and more carefully dressed than the older ones, the parental pride coming out in the shape of a yellow cap pointed like a miter, or a jacket with a strip of red broadcloth round the bottom. The children were of all sizes, the youngest being fifteen days old. The babies were generally good natured, though when one would set up a yell, the complaint soon attacked the others, and a full chorus would be the result. A young negro baby looks like an animated bit of india rubber, and has wonderful powers of suction. They were very prevalent in the long show room, where the stock was all congregated the day of the sale, and those that were old enough to have positive powers of locomotion were perpetually crawling away from their mothers, and getting under the feet of visitors. They have a passion for climbing, and made strenuous exertions to scale the legs of people who didn't belong to them; if a man stood still for a minute, he was certain to have a baby hanging to each leg like a crab. They didn't object to being knocked down, and rolled over, or being pitched across the room, or any trifle of that sort, but it seemed to disconcert them to step on their fingers.

The slaves remained at the Race Course, some of them for more than a week, and all of them for four days before the sale. They were brought in thus early, that buyers who desired to inspect them might enjoy that privilege, although none of them were sold at private sale. For these preliminary days their shed was constantly visited by speculators. The negroes were examined with as little consideration as if they had been brutes indeed; the buyers pulling their mouths open to see their teeth, pinching their limbs to find how muscular they were, walking them up and down to detect any signs of lameness, making them stoop and bend in different ways that they might be certain there was no concealed rupture or wound; and in addition to all this treatment, asking them scores of questions relative to their qualifications and accomplishments. All these humiliations were submitted to without a murmur, and in some instances with good natured cheerfulness, where the slave liked the appearance of the proposed buyer, and fancy that he might prove a kind 'mas'r.'

The following curiously sad scene is the type of a score of others that were there enacted:

Elisha, chattel No. 5 in the catalogue, had taken a fancy to a benevolent-looking middle-aged gentleman, who was inspecting the stock, and thus used his powers of persuasion to induce the benevolent man to purchase him, with his wife, boy and girl, Molly, Israel and Sevanda, chattels No. 6, 7 and 8. The earnestness with which the poor fellow pressed his suit, knowing, as he did, that perhaps the happiness of his whole life depended on his success, was touching, and the arguments he used were most pathetic. He made no appeal to the feelings of the buyer, he rested no hope on his charity and kindness, but only strove to show how well worth his dollars were the bone and blood he was entreating him to buy.

"Look at me, mas'r, am prime rice planter; sho' you won't find a better man den me, no better on the whole plantation, not a bit old yet, do mo' work den ever, do carpenter work, too, little; better buy me, mas'r, I'se be good sarvant, mas'r. Molly, too, my wife, Sa, fus-rate rice hand; mos as good as me. Stan' out yer, Molly, and let the gen'lm see."

Molly advances, with her hands crossed on her bosom, and makes a quick, short curtsy, and stands mute, looking appealingly in the benevolent man's face. But Elisha talks all the faster.

"Show mas'r your arm, Molly—good arm dat, mas'r, she do a heap of work mo' with dat arm yet. Let good mas'r see yer teeth, Molly, see dat, Mas'r, teeth all reg'lar, all good, she'm young gal, yet. Come out yer, Israel, walk aroun' an' let the gen'lm see how spry you be."

Then, pointing to the three year old girl who stood with her chubby hand to her mouth, holding on to her mother's dress, and uncertain what to make of the strange scene—

"Little Vandy's on'y a chile yet, make prime gal by and by. Better buy us, mas'r, we'm fusrate bargain," and so on. But the benevolent gentleman found where he could drive a closer bargain, and so bought somebody else.

Similar scenes were transacting all the while on every side, parents praising the strength and cleverness of their children, and showing off every muscle and sinew to the very best advantage, not with the excusable pride of other parents, but to make them the more desirable in the eyes of the man buyer; and, on the other hand, children excusing and mitigating the age and inability of parents, that they might be more marketable, and fall, if possible, into kind hands. Not unfrequently these representations, if borne out by the facts, secured a purchaser. The women never spoke to the white men unless spoken to, and then made the conference as short as possible. And not one of them all, during the whole time they were thus exposed to the rude questions of vulgar men, spoke the first unwomanly or indelicate word, or conducted herself in any regard otherwise than as a modest woman should do; their conversation and demeanor were quite as unexceptionable as they would have been had they been the highest ladies in the land, and through all the insults to which they were subjected, they conducted themselves with the most perfect decorum and self respect.

In the intervals of more active labor, the discussion of the re-opening of the slave trade was commenced, and the opinion seemed to generally prevail that the re-establishment of the said trade is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and one red-faced Major, or General, or Corporal, clenched his remarks with the emphatic assertion that "We'll have all the niggers in Africa over here in three years; we won't leave enough for seed."

THE SALE.

The Race Course at Savannah is situated about three miles from the city, in a pleasant spot, nearly surrounded by woods. As it rained violently during the two days of the sale, the place was only accessible by carriages, and the result was that few attended but actual buyers, who had come from long distances, and could not afford to lose the opportunity. If the affair had come off in Yankee land there would have been a dozen omnibuses running constantly between the city and the Race Course, and some speculator would have bagged a nice little sum of money by the operation. But nothing of the kind was thought of here, and the only gainers were the livery stables, the owners of which had sufficient Yankeeism to charge double and treble prices.

The conveniences for getting to the ground were so limited that there were not enough buyers to warrant the opening of the sale for an hour or two after the advertised time. They dropped in, however, a few at a time, and things began to look more encouragingly for the seller.

The negroes looked more uncomfortable than ever: the close confinement indoors for a number of days, and the drizzly, unpleasant weather began to tell on their condition. They moved about more listlessly, and were fast losing the activity and springiness they had at first shown. This morning they were all gathered into the long room of the building erected as the 'Grand Stand' of the Race Course, that they might be immediately under the eye of the buyers. The room was about a hundred feet long by twenty wide, and herein were crowded the negroes, with much of their baggage, awaiting their respective calls to step upon the block and be sold to the highest bidder. This morning Mr. Pierce Butler appeared among his people, speaking to each one, and being recognized with seeming pleasure by all. The men obsequiously pulled off their hats, and made that indescribable sliding hitch with the foot that passes with a negro for a bow: and the woman each dropped the quick curtsy which they seldom vouchsafe to any other than their legitimate master and mistress. Occasionally, to a very old or favorite servant, Mr. Butler would extend his daintily-gloved hand, which mark of condescension was instantly hailed with grins of delight from all the sable witnesses.

The room in which the sale actually took place immediately adjoined the room of the negroes, and communicated with it by two large doors. The sale room was open to the air on one side, commanding a view of the entire Course. A small platform was raised about two feet and a half high, on which were placed the desks of the entry clerks, leaving room in front of them for the auctioneer and the goods.

At about 11 o'clock the business men took their places, and announced that the sale would begin. Mr. Bryan, the negro broker, is a dapper little man, wearing spectacles and a yachting hat, sharp and sudden in his movements, and perhaps the least bit in the world obtrusively officious—as earnest in his language as he could be without actual swearing, though acting much as if he would like to swear a little at the critical moments: in fact, conducting himself very much like a member of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Bryan did not sell the goods: he merely superintended the operation and saw that the entry clerks did their duty properly.

The auctioneer proper was a Mr. Walsh, who deserves a word of description. In personal appearance he is the very opposite of Mr. Bryan, being careless in his dress instead of scrupulous, a large man instead of a little one, a fat man instead of a lean one, and a good natured man instead of a fierce one. He is a rollicking old boy, with an eye ever on the lookout, and that never lets a bidding nod escape him, a hearty word for every bidder who cares for it, and a plenty of jokes to let off when the business gets a little slack. Mr. Walsh has a florid complexion, not more so perhaps than is becoming, and possibly not more so than is natural in a whiskey country. Not only is his face red, but some cause has blistered off the skin in spots, giving him a peely look. Taking his face all, the peeliness and the redness combined make him look much as if he had been boiled in the same pot with a red cabbage.

Mr. Walsh mounted the stand, and announced the terms of the sale, "one-third cash, the remainder payable in two equal annual instalments, bearing interest from the day of sale, to be secured by approved mortgage and personal security, or approved acceptances on Savannah, Ga., or Charleston, S. C. Purchasers to pay for papers." The buyers, who were present to the number of about two hundred, clustered around the platform, while the negroes, who were not likely to be immediately wanted, gathered into sad groups in the back ground to watch the progress of the selling in which they were so sorrowfully interested.—The wind howled outside, and through the open side of the building the driving rain came pouring in; the bar down stairs ceased for a short time its brisk trade; the buyers lit fresh cigars got ready their catalogues and lead pencils, and the first lot of human chattels are led upon the stand, not by a white man, but by a sleek mulatto, himself a slave, and who seem to regard the selling of his brethren, in which he glibly assists, as a capital joke. It had been announced that the negroes would be sold in 'families,' that is to say, a man would not be parted from his wife, or a mother from a very young child. There is perhaps as much policy as humanity in this arrangement, for thereby many aged and unserviceable people are disposed of, who otherwise would not find a ready sale.

The first family brought out were announced on the catalogue as follows:

	Name.	*Age.*	*Remarks.*
1.	George	27	Prime cotton planter.
2.	Sue	26	Prime rice planter.
3.	George	6	Boy child.
4.	Harry	2	Boy child.

The manner of buying was announced to be, bidding a certain price apiece for the whole lot. Thus George and his family were started at $300, and were finally sold at $600 each, being $2,400 for the four. To get an idea of the relative value of each one, we must suppose George worth $1,200, Sue worth $900, Little George worth $200, and Harry worth $100. Owing, however, to some misapprehension on the part of the buyer as to the manner of bidding, he did not take the family at this figure, and they were put up and sold again, on the second day, when they brought $620 each, or $2,480 for the whole—an advance of $80 over the first sale.

Robert, and Luna his wife, who were announced as having "goitre, otherwise very prime," brought the round sum of $1,605 each. But that your readers may have an idea of the exact manner in which things are done, I append a couple of pages of the catalogue used on this occasion, which you can print verbatim.

99 Kate's John, aged 30: rice, prime man
100 Betsey, 29: rice, unsound.
101 Kate, 6:
102 Violet, 3 months.
Sold for $510 each.
103 Wooster, 45: rice hand, and fair mason.
104 Mary, 40. cotton hand.
Sold for $300 each.
105 Commodore Bob, aged: rice hand.
106 Kate, aged: cotton.
107 Linda, 19: cotton, prime young woman
108 Joe, 13: rice, prime boy.
Sold for $600 each.
109 Bob, 30: rice.
110 Mary, 25: rice, prime woman.
Sold for $1,135 each.
111 Anson, 49: rice—ruptured, one eye.
112 Violet, 55: rice hand.
Sold for $250 each.
113 Allen Jeffrey, 46: rice hand and sawyer in steam mill.
114 Sikey, 43: rice hand.
115 Watty, 5: infirm legs.
Sold for $520 each.
116 Rina, 18: rice, prime young woman.
117 Lena, 1.
Sold for $645 each.
118 Pompey, 31: rice—lame in one foot.
119 Kitty, 30. rice, prime woman.
120 Pompey, jr., 10: prime boy.
121 John, 7.
122 Noble, 1, boy.
Sold for $580 each.
341—Cain, 39; rice hand.
342—Cassander, 35; cotton hand—has fits.
343—Emeline, 19; cotton, prime youn woman.
344—Judy, 11: cotton, prime girl.
Sold for $400 each.
345—Dorcas, 17; cotton, prime woman.
346—Joe, 3 months.
Sold for $1,200 each.
347—Tom, 22: cotton hand. Sold for $1,260.
348—Judge Will, 55: rice hand. Sold for $325.
349—Lowden, 54: cotton hand.
350—Hagar, 50: cotton hand.

351—Lowden, 15: cotton, prime boy.
352—Silas, 13: cotton, prime boy.
353—Lettia, 11: cotton, prime girl.
Sold for $300 each.
354—Fielding, 21: cotton, prime young man.
355—Abel, 19: cotton, prime young man.
Sold for $1,295 each.
356—Smith's Bill, aged: sore leg.
357—Leah, 46: cotton hand.
358—Sally, 9.
Withdrawn
359—Adam, 24: rice, prime man.
360—Charlotte, 22: rice, prime woman.
361—Leah, 1.
Sold for $750 each.
362—Maria, 47: rice hand.
363—Luna, 22: rice, prime woman.
364—Clementina, 17: rice, prime young woman.
Sold for 950 each.
635—Tom, 48: rice hand.
366—Harriet, 41: rice hand.
367—Wanney, 19: rice hand, prime young man.
368 - Deborah, 6.
369—Infant, 3 months.
Sold for $700 each.

It seems as if every shade of character capable of being implicated in the sale of human flesh and blood, was represented among the buyers. The Georgia fast young man, with his pantaloons tucked into his boots, his velvet cap jauntily dragged over to one side, his cheek full of tobacco, which he bites from a huge plug, that resembles more than anything else an old bit of a rusty wagon-tire, and who is altogether an animal of quite a different breed from your New York fast man, was there. His handy revolver or his convenient knife were ready for instant use in case of a heated argument.—White-neck-clothed, gold spectacled, and silver-haired old men were there, resembling in appearance that noxious breed of sanctimonious deacons we have at the North, who are perpetually leaving documents at your door that you never read, and the business of whose mendicant life it is to eternally solicit subscriptions for charitable associations, of which they are treasurers. These gentry, with quiet step and subdued voice, moved carefully about among the live stock, ignoring, as a general rule, the men, but tormenting the women with questions which, when accidentally overheard by the disinterested spectator, bred in that spectator's mind an almost irresistible desire to knock somebody down. And then, all imaginable varieties of rough backwoods rowdies, who began the day in a dispirited manner, but who, as its course progressed, and their practice at the bar became more prolific in results, waxed louder and talkier and more violent, were present, and added a characteristic feature to the assemblage. Those of your readers who have read "Uncle Tom"—and who has not?—will remember, with peculiar feelings, Legree, the slave-driver and woman-whipper. That that character is not overdrawn or too highly colored, there is abundant testimony. Witness the subjoined dialogue, about managing refractory "niggers;" some were for severe whipping, some recommending braeding; one or two advocated other modes of torture; but one huge brute of a man, who had not taken an active part in the dicussion, save to assent with approving nod to any unusually barbarous proposition, at last broke his silence by saying, in an oracular way, 'You may say what you like about managing niggers, I'm a driver myself, and I've had some experience, and I ought to know. You can manage ordinary niggers by lickin' 'em and givin' 'em a taste of the hot iron once in a while, when they are extra ugly; but if a nigger really sets hisself up against me, I can't never have any patience with him. I just get my pistol and shoot him right down; and that's the best way."

And this brute was talking to gentlemen, and his remarks were listened to with attention, and his assertions assented to by more than one in the knot of listeners. But all this time the sale was going on, and the merry Mr. Walsh, with many a quirp and jest, was beguiling the time when the bidding was slow. The expression on the faces of all who stepped on the block was always the same, and told of more anguish than it is in the power of words to express. Blighted homes, crushed hopes and broken hearts was the sad story to be read in all the anxious faces. Some of them regarded the sale with perfect indifference, never making a motion, save to turn from one side to the other at the word of the dapper Mr. Bryan, that all the crowd might have a fair view of their proportions, and then, when the sale was accomplished, stepping down from the block without caring to cast even a look at the buyer, who now held all their happiness in his hands. Others, again, strained their eyes with eager glances from one buyer to another, as the bidding went on, trying with earnest attention to follow the rapid voice of the auctioneer. Sometimes two persons only would be bidding for the same chattel, all the others having resigned the contest, and then the poor creature on the block, conceiving an instantaneous preference for one of the buyers over the other, would regard the rivalry with the intensest interest, the expression of his face changing with every bid, settling into a half smile of joy, if the favorite buyer persevered unto the end and secured the property, and settling down into a look of hopeless despair if the other won the victory.

DAPHNEY'S BABY.

The family of Primus, plantation carpenter, consisting of Daphney, his wife, with her young babe, and Dido, a girl of three years old, were reached in due course of time. Daphney had a large shawl, which she kept carefully wrapped round her infant and herself. This unusual proceeding attracted much attention, and provoked many remarks such as these:

"What do you keep your nigger covered up for? Pull off her blanket."

"What's the matter with the gal? Has she got the headache?"

"What's the fault of the gal? Ain't she sound? Pull off her rags and let us see her."

"Who's going to bid on that nigger, if you keep her covered up? Let's see her face."

And a loud chorus of similar remarks, emphasized with loud profanity, and mingled with sayings too indecent and obscene to be even hinted at here, went up from the crowd of chivalrous Southern gentlemen.

At last the auctioneer obtained a hearing, long enough to explain that there was no attempt to practice any deception in the case—the parties were not to be wronged in any way; he had no desire to palm off on them an inferior article, but the truth of the matter was, that Daphney had been confined only fifteen days ago, and he thought that on that account she was entitled to the slight indulgence of a blanket, to keep from herself and child the chill air and the driving rain.

Will your lady readers look at the circumstances of this case. The day was the second of March. Daphney's baby was born into the world on St. Valentine's happy day, the 14th of February. Since her confinement, Daphney had traveled from the plantation to Savannah, where she had been kept in a shed for six days. On the sixth or seventh day after her sickness, she had left her bed, taken a railroad journey across the country to the shambles, was there exposed for six days to the questionings and insults of the negro speculators, and then on the fifteenth day after her confinement was put up on the block with her husband and her other child, and with her new-born babe in her arms, was sold to the highest bidder.

It was very considerate in Daphney to be sick before the sale, for her wailing babe was worth to Mr. Butler all of a hundred dollars. The family sold for $625 apiece, or $2,500 for the four.

BOB AND MARY.

This was a couple not quite a year married and were down in the catalogue as "prime."—They had no children yet; Mary with a reprehensible lack of that tender interest in Mr. Butler's affairs that had been exhibited in so eminent a degree by Daphney, had disappointed that worthy man's expectations, and the baas yet was not. But Bob and Mary sold for $1,135 apiece, for all that.

In another instance, Margaret, the wife of Doctor George, who was confined on the 16th of February, though the name of herself and family were inserted in the catalogue, did not come to the sale, and, consequently, they were not disposed of at all. As Margaret's baby was fully four days old at the time she was required to start on her journey to Savannah, we can only look at her refusal to go as a most culpable instance of perversity. Margaret should be whipped and branded, and otherwise kindly admonished of her great sin in thus disappointing the reasonable expectations of so kind a master. But Mr Butler bore with her in a truly Christian spirit, and uttered no reproach—in public, at least. It was the more unkind of Margaret, too, because there were six in the family who would have brought, probably, $4,000, and all were detained from the sale by the contumacy of misguided Margaret.

While on the subject of babies, it may be mentioned that Amity, chattel No. 316, wife of Prince, chattel No. 315, had testified her earnest desire to contribute all in her power to worldly wealth of her master by bringing into the world at one time chattels Nos. 317 and 318 being a fine pair of twin boys, just a year old. It is not evidence that Amity received from her master any testimonial of his appreciating her good behavior on this occasion, but it is certain that she brought a great price, the four, Prince, Amity and the twins selling for $670 a-piece, being a total of $2,680.

Many other babies, of all ages of babyhood were sold, but there was nothing particularly interesting about them. There were some thirty babies in the lot; they are esteemed worth to the master a hundred dollars the day they are born, and to increase in value at the rate of a hundred dollars a year till they are sixteen or seventeen years old, at which age they bring the best prices.

THE LOVE STORY OF JEFFREY AND DORCAS.

Jeffrey, chattel No. 319, marked as a "prime cotton hand," aged twenty-three years was put up. Jeffrey being a likely lad, the competition was high. The first bid was $1,100, and he was finally sold for $1,310. Jeffrey was sold alone; he had no incumbrance in the shape of an aged father or mother, who must necessarily be sold with him; nor had he any children, for Jeffrey was not married. But Jeffrey, chattel No. 319, being human in his affections, had dared to cherish a love for Dorcas, chattel 278; and Dorcas, not having the fear of her master before her eyes, had given her heart to Jeffrey. Whether what followed was a just retribution on Jeffrey and Dorcas, for daring to take such liberties with their master's property as to exchange hearts, or whether it only goes to prove that with black as with white the saying holds, that "the course of true love never did run smooth," cannot now be told. Certain it is that these two lovers were not to realize the consummation of their hopes in happy wedlock. Jeffrey and Dorcas had told their loves, had exchanged their simple vows, and were betrothed, each to the other as dear, and each by the other as fondly loved, as though their skins had been of fairer color. And who shall say that in the sight of Heaven and all holy angels, these two humble hearts were not as closely wedded as any two of the prouder race that call them slaves?

Be that as it may Jeffrey was sold. He finds out his new master; and, hat in hand, the big tears standing in his eyes, and his voice trembling with emotion, he stands before that master and tells his simple story, praying that his betrothed may be bought with him. Though his voice trembles, there is no embarrasment in his manner; his fears have killed all the bashfulness that would naturally attend such a recital to a stranger, and before unsympathizing witnesses; he feels that he is pleading for the happiness of her he loves, as well as for his own, and his tale is told in a frank and manly way.

I loves Dorcas, young mas'r, I loves her well an' true; she says she loves me, and I know she does; de good Lord knows I love her better than I loves any one in de wide world—never can love another woman half so well.—Please buy Dorcas, mas'r. We're be good sarvants to you as long as we live. We're be married right soon, young mas'r, and de chillun will be healthy and strong, mas'r, and dey'll be good sarvants, too. Please buy Dorcas, young mas'r. We loves each other a heap—do, really, true, Mas'r.

Jeffrey then remembers that no loves and hopes of his are to enter into the bargain at all, but in the earnestness of his love he has forgotten to base his plea on other ground till now, when he bethinks him and continues, with his voice not trembling now, save with eagerness to prove how worthy of many dollars was the maiden of his heart:

"Young mas'r, Dorcas prime woman—A 1 woman, Sa. Tall gal, sir; long arms, strong, and can do a heap of work in a day. She is one ob de best rice hands on de whole plantation; worth $1,200 easy, mas'r, an' fus'-rate bargain at that."

The man seems touched by Jeffrey's last remarks, and bids him fetch out his "gal and let's see what she looks like."

Jeffrey goes into the long room and presently returns with Dorcas, looking very sad and self-possessed, without a particle of embarrassment at the trying position in which she is placed. She makes the accustomed courtesy, and stands meekly with her hands clasped across her bosom, waiting the result. The buyer regards her with a critical eye, and growls in a low voice that the "gal has good p'ints."—Then he goes on to a more minute and careful examination of her working abilities. He turns her round, makes her stoop, and walk; and then he takes off her turban to look at her head that no wound or disease be concealed by the gay handkerchief; he looks at her teeth, and feels her arms, and at last announces himself pleased with the result of his observations, whereas Jeffrey, who has stood near, trembling with eager hope, is overjoyed, and he smiles for the first time. The buyer then crowns Juffrey's happiness by making a promise that he will buy her, if the price isn't run up too high. And the two lovers step aside and congratulate each other on their good fortune. But Dorcas is not to be sold till the next day, and there are twenty-four long hours of feverish expectation.

Early next morning is Jeffrey alert, and hat in hand, encouraged to unusual freedom by the greatness of the stake for which he plays, he addresses every buyer, and all who will listen he begs the boon of a word to be spoken to his new master to encourage him to buy Dorcas. And all the long morning he speaks in his homely way with all who know him that they will intercede to save his sweetheart from being sold away from him forever. No one has the heart to deny a word of promise and encouragement to the poor fellow, and, joyous with so much kindness, his hopes and spirits gradually rise until he feels almost certain that the wish of his heart will be accomplished. And Dorcas too is smiling, for is not Jeffrey's happiness her own?

At last comes the trying moment, and Dorcas steps upon the stand.

But now a most unexpected feature in the drama is for the first time unmasked; Dorcas is not to be sold alone, but with a family of four others. Full of dismay, Jeffrey looks to his master, who shakes his head, for, although he might be induced to buy Dorcas alone, he has no use for the rest of the family. Jeffrey reads his doom in his master's look, and turns away, the tears streaming down his honest face.

So Dorcas is sold, and her toiling life is to be spent in the cotton fields of South Carolina, while Jeffrey goes to the rice plantations of the Great Swamp.

And to-morrow Jeffrey and Dorcas are to say their tearful farewell, and go their separate ways in life, to meet no more as mortal beings.

But didn't Mr. Pierce Butler give them a silver dollar apiece? Who shall say there is no magnanimity in slave owners?

In another hour I see Dorcas in the long room, sitting motionless as a statue, with her head covered with a shawl. And I see Jeffrey, who goes to his new master, pulls off his hat and says, "I'se very much obliged, Mas'r, to you for tryin' to help me. I knows you would have done it if you could—thank you, mas'r, thank you—but—its—berry—hard"—and here the poor fellow breaks down entirely and walked away, covering his face with his battered hat, and sobbing like a very child.

He is soon surrounded by a gang of his colored friends, who, with an instinctive delicacy most unlooked for, stand quiet and with uncovered heads about him.

Anson and Violet, chattels Nos. 111 and 112, were sold for $250 each, both being old, and Anson being down in the catalogue as "ruptured, and as having but one eye." Violet was sold as being sick. Her disease was probably consumption, which supposition gave rise to the following feeling conversation between two buyers:

"Cheap gal, that, Major."

"Don't think so. They may talk about her being sick; it's no easy sickness she's got.—She's got consumption, and the man that buys her he'll have to be a docterin' her all the time, and she'll die in less than three month. I won't have anything to do with her—don't want any half dead niggers about me."

AN UNEXPECTED MARRIAGE.

When the family of Mingo, consisting of his wife, two sons and a daughter, was called for, it was announced by the auctioneer that chattel No. 322, Dembo, the eldest son, aged twenty, had the evening before, procured the services of a minister, and been joined in wedlock to chattel No. 404, Frances, and that he should be compelled to put up the bride and groom in one lot. They were called up, and, as was to be expected, their appearance was the signal for a volley of coarse jokes from the auctioneer, and of ribald remarks from the surrounding crowd. The newly married pair bore it bravely, although one refined gentleman took hold of Frances's lips and pulled them apart to see her age.

This sort of thing it is that makes Northern blood boil, and Northern fists clench with a laudable desire to hit somebody. It was almost too much for endurance to stand and see those brutal slave drivers pushing the women about, pulling their lips apart with their not too cleanly hands, and committing many other indecent acts, while the husbands, fathers and brothers of these women were compelled to witness these things, without the power to resent the outrage.

Dembo and Frances were at last struck off for $1,320 each, and went to spend their honeymoon on a cotton plantation in Alabama.

THE CASE OF JOSHUA'S MOLLY.

The auctioneer brought up Joshua's Molly and family. He announced that Molly insisted that she was lame in her left foot, and perversely would walk lame, although, for his part, he did not believe a word of it. He had caused her to be examined by an eminent physician in Savannah, which medical light had declared that Joshua's Molly was not lame, but was only shamming. However, the gentlemen must judge for themselves, and bid accordingly. So Molly was put through her paces, and compelled to trot up and down along the stage, to go up and down the steps, and to exercise her feet in various ways, but always with the same result, the left foot *would* be lame. She was finally sold for $695.

Whether she was really lame or not, no one knows but herself, but it must be remembered that to a slave a lameness, or anything that decreases his market value, is a thing to be rejoiced over. A man in the prime of life, worth $1,600, or thereabouts, can have little hope of ever being able, by any little savings of his own, to purchase his liberty. But, let him have a rupture, or lose a limb, or sustain any other injury that renders him of much less service to his master, and reduces his value to $300 or $400, and he may hope to accumulate that sum, and eventually to purchase his liberty. Freedom without health is infinitely sweeter than health without freedom.

And so the great sale went on for two long days, during which time there were sold 429 men, women and children. There were 436 announced to be sold, but a few were detained on the plantations by sickness.

At the close of the sale, on the last day, sundry baskets of champaigne were produced, and all were invited to partake, the said wine being at the expense of the broker, Mr. Bryan.

The total amount of the sale foots up $303,850, the proceeds of the first day being $161,480, and of the second day $142,370.

MR. PIERCE BUTLER GIVES HIS PEOPLE A DOLLAR APIECE.

Leaving the Race Buildings, where the scenes we have described took place, a crowd of negroes were seen gathered eagerly about a man in their midst. That man was Mr. Pierce M. Butler, of the free city of Philadelphia, who was solacing the wounded hearts of the people he had sold from their firesides and their homes, by doling out to them small change at the rate of a dollar a head. To every negro he had sold, who presented his claim for the paltry pittance, he gave the munificent stipend of one whole dollar in specie; he being provided with two canvas bags of twenty-five cent pieces, fresh from the mint, to give additional glitter to his munificent generosity.

That night, not a steamer left that Southern port, not a train of cars sped away from that city, that did not bear each its own sad burden of those unhappy ones, whose only crime is that they are not strong and wise. Some of them maimed and wounded, some scarred and gashed by accident, or by the hands of ruthless drivers—all sad and sorrowful as human hearts can be.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, March 25, 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

WILLIAMS and WALKER.

In last week's Gazette are over two mortal columns devoted to *the abuse of Geo. W. Williams*, for his votes on the bill to prohibit the marriage of whites and negroes, and on the extra pay question. Among other choice sentences we find the following: "Men who thus bring us to shame, should be sent into utter obscurity, by the unanimous voice of their disgraced and insulted constituents." Now, let us see whether there be not more humbuggery than candor or truth in this fierce edict of excommunication. A bill is before the House to prohibit, under penalties, the marriage of whites with negros. Somebody moves to postpone it indefinitely, and thereby get it out of the way, and Mr. Williams votes so to dispose of it, and it is so disposed of by a large majority, the leading Locofocos such as Goepp, Wilcox, and many other, voting the same way Williams did. We cannot of course tell the motives of the majority who thus defeated this bill, but we strongly suspect it was to get it out of the way, and get at something of more importance. If there, as a member, we think it likely we would have voted for the bill; and yet we are not prepared to denounce Messrs. Goepp, Wilcox, Williams, or any other member of that majority for voting as they did.—We think it very likely they had more important laws to consider, and, if they had not, they had better adjourn, and come home. If this law be so important as represented, how comes it that the Locofoco party did not pass it years ago? They might have done it at almost any time within the last twenty years, and yet they did not; and even the democratic Senate of this session has not yet seen the importance of this great measure. We fear our friend Schell is not doing anything more on this great question than our friend Williams. How comes it to pass that there is no democratic thunder against democratic delinquents? Because the whole thing is humbug, and nothing else. It is charged as a mere *Republican* delinquency, without any regard to the facts.—Wisconsin is the only State, so far as we know, which has a law prohibiting the marriage of whites and blacks. It was passed last winter, by a Republican Legislature, the Locofocos having neglected to do it for the many years that they had the control of that State, just as they have neglected it here. We hope Mr. Williams will survive this scurrilous attack.—The whole affairs reminds us of an anecdote we once heard on the subject. Mr. A., an old, honest, straightforward farmer, was a member of the Legislature. He had Mr. B. for his colleague. The latter was a fussy, office-hunting, popularity-seeking little demagogue, who was always trying to do something which would create a sensation, and make popularity among his constituents. One day he got the idea into his head that a bill to prohibit the marriage of whites and negroes, would be a vastly popular measure, and thought if he could secure its passage, his political fortunes would be made. As a matter of precaution, however, he deemed it best, before going too far, to submit the matter to the greater experience and superior judgment of his colleague, Mr. A. After he had shown him his bill, and explained its merits, and asked his friend A.'s opinion, the latter replied: "Mr. B., legislation should be a practical matter. Our constituents are for the most part like ourselves. I am an old man, and have sons and daughters grown up, and so have you. I am not the least afraid that any of my sons or daughters will ever marry a negro, and it would be insulting my constituents to suppose that theirs would. I cannot therefore support the bill, but if you think you or your constituents need its provisions, it would be proper for you to support it." What Mr. B. did, is not reported, but we suspect he dropped the subject. We think it very likely Mr. Williams acted from the same motives which influenced Mr. A.; and whether his constituents for this will send him "into utter obscurity," as the Gazette supposes, we consider it at least doubtful.

This we will say however, that if the writer of that fierce article in the *Gazette*, wants the act referred to passed for his own benefit, or that of any of his kindred, we will warrant Mr. Williams to vote for it, whenever it comes up in that shape.

On the question of extra pay we showed week before last, that both our members, Walker and Williams, voted all the time, and in every shape in which the question was presented, to reduce the compensation of members of the Legislature. The yeas and nays as shown by the Gazette proves this; and yet by a low species of pettifogging, it is attempted to be shown, that whilst they were actually voting all the time one way, they were really by some hocus pocus or something else, helping to keep the pay up to the highest figure. Here however, is more of that same humbuggery and deception which characterizes the whole locofoco party, and all its acts, and apologists. They abuse other men for what they have done themselves; and take great credit for that which they never did. The Two Hundred dollars extra pay was added last year by a Legislature, which was locofoco in both branches, with a governor of the same politics. And now when our members, Williams and Walker are trying to get rid of it, and fail in their honest efforts to do it, they are villified therefor. The locofoco senate never even makes an effort to reduce it; and yet the Gazette has nothing to say. Mr. Schell, as is well known, voted for the increase, and the Gazette had nothing to say against that. But, because Messrs. Williams and Walker vote for the reduction they and their party must be abused for *Republican extravagance*.

Spring Elections.

The election in this Borough resulted in the success of the Locofoco ticket as usual. The candidates of the Locofoco party for judge constables, &c., canvassed the town and solicited the votes of nearly every man in it, and the vote being slim, two-thirds of those not voting belonging to the opposition—hence the result. In Bedford Township the opposition secured part of their ticket, beating Michael Nawgel for supervisor who turned last fall, and John Brown for School Director, whilst our other candidate for School director was only beaten two votes, and our candidate for constable 10 votes. The opposition gain in this district, Bedford Borough and Township, over last year is some 30 or 40 votes—this is cause for congratulation by our friends. In South Woodberry our friends did nobly, electing our whole ticket by an average majority of about 30 votes. In Broadtop we carried everything including both inspectors. In fact all over the whole County we did remarkably well.—We can carry the County next fall easily if our friends do their duty.

LOCOFOCO STATE CONVENTION.

The Locofoco State Convention which met at Harrisburg last week, nominated Richardson L. Wright for Auditor General, and re-nominated John Rowe for Surveyor General. They refused to pass a resolution by a large majority endorsing the administration of Gov. Wm. F. Packer. In consequence, the anti-Lecompton men have called a Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the 12th of April. It is then quite probable we will have two Locofoco State tickets in the field. The call is in the *Press* and is signed by the leading Douglas men in the State, including John Hickman, E. G. Webb, J. W. Forney, Swartz; and we also notice the names of Messrs. Hugus and Baer of Somerset. They are now in the interesting position of the kilkenny cats. The friends of justice and the right have an easy task for next fall. We will publish the call, and probably part of the proceedings of the convention in our next.

ELECTION IN READING.

The election for Mayor and Councilmen in Reading resulted in the complete success of the People's party. Benneville Keim is elected Mayor by 944 majority, and the same party has carried all the Councilmen, and every ward in the city by large majorities. The glory of alt Berks for Locofoism has departed, and henceforth her large Locofoco majorities will be only remembered among the things that were.

On the 19th inst., an Act was reported in the House with a *negative* recomendation, to attach Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County to Blair County. That kills the affair so far as the present Legislature is concerned.

Those of our subscribers who intend changtheir post office address on the 1st of April, will please inform us immediately.

An act has passed authorizing the School Directors of Bedford Borough to borrow money.

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.—The well-known firm of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 206 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, are now engaged in publishing a remarkably cheap edition of these unapproachable works of fiction. The first, "Ivanhoe," appeared on Saturday of last week: the next, "Guy Mannering," will issue to-day, "Rob Roy," next, and so on, one novel will be published regularly each and every coming Saturday, until the whole number of volumes—twenty-six—is completed. The low price fixed by the publishers for them are only 25 cents a volume, or the whole twenty-six volumes for five dollars. A complete set will be forwarded, *free of postage, by mail*, to any part of the United States, to any one, by the publishers, on receiving a remittance of five dollars for the twenty-six volumes: or a remittance of $3.00 will pay for the first twelve volumes; or a remittance of one dollar will pay for the first four volumes. The novels will be neatly printed, and each volume will contain about 125 pages, printed on fine white paper, and neatly bound with paper cover. The revised uniform Edinburgh edition, from which this is reprinted, comprises forty-eight volumes, the cost of which is $72; and this edition will contain every word of the Edinburg edition. We commend the determination of this enterprising Philadelphia firm, to furnish the works of an author like Walter Scott, at a price so reasonable, that all persons whatever may possess a full set, and direct the especial attention of our readers to the fact, and would advise them all to make a remittance of Five Dollars at once, per first mail, to the publishers, for the entire set, who will send them complete to any one, *free of postage*, on receipt of that sum.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate, by Mr. Schell, of Bedford, providing for the election of State Treasurer by the people. If the astute Mr. Schell will look at Sec. 6, Art. 6 of the Amended Constitution, he will find that the object he proposes can only be effected by a constitutional amendment.—*Butler American.*

See advertisement of Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

Flour dull and prices drooping—small sales of superfine at $6.37½, extra at $6,62½a6,75, and extra family at $7; rye flour steady at $4,-37½, and corn meal at $3,87½. Wheat comes forward slowly, and meets a steady inquiry—3,000 bus. western sold at $1,60a1,62½ for red and $1,80 for white, rye wanted at 95a98 cts. Corn is in demand and has advanced—3,000 bus. yellow sold at 87½ cts. Oats declined to 54 cts.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. GEORGE EWALT, to Miss MARY S. KEMERY, both of Schellsburg.

On the 15th inst., at the house of the bride's father, in Juniata township, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. CHRISTIAN C. LONG, to Miss ELIZABETH HARDMAN, all of Schellsburg.

DIED.

On the 28th Feb., ALEXANDER HAMILTON son of John and Elizabeth Mullin, aged 1 year, 9 months and 22 days.

On the 12th March, inst. SARAH SINCLAIR, infant daughter of John and Elizabeth Mullin.

On the 16th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of John Mullin, in the 34th year of her age.

Her remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of sympathising friends and relatives.

A family tie has been sundered—a blank has occurred that can never be filled—the wife; the mother is gone—a bereaved husband and seven children mourn her departure. Death has desolated the home circle; the bitter tear has been shed, and the wail of anguished hearts has gone up. A mother sleeps, and the little ones—God "temper the winds to the shorn lambs"—who shall supply her place to them! He who has promised to be "a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless," will also be mindful of the motherless, and keep them under the shadow of his wing.

In the short space of a few days what a breach has been made!

But let the afflicted ones "mourn not as those without hope," but in faith look up to the "Better-land," trusting to meet those who have gone before, in that happy realm,

Where pain and sickness are unknown.
And sorrows never come.

On the 14th inst., at his residence in Napier Township, Mr. ELIEL ALLEN, in the 47th year of his age.

Bedford County, ss.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford on the 14th day of February, A. D., 1859, before the Judges of the same Court.

On motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Philip H. Hoover, late of Juniata township, dec'd, to wit: Catharine, Peggy, Maria, Susanna, Betty, George, Henry, John, William, Philip, and Jacob Hoover, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the first Monday, 2d day of May, next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto, set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1859.

Attest, SAMUEL H. TATE,
WM. S. FLUCK, Sheriff. Clerk.
March 25, 1859.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary having been issued to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, on the last will and Testament of Daniel Bussard, late of West Providence Township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN SPARKS,
March 25, 1859. Exor.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subsubscriber on the estate of Eliel Allen, late of Napier Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

B. H. WALKER, Adm'r.
March 25, 1859. St. Clair tp.

GEORGE P. ABBEY. JOHN A. NEFF.

ABBEY & NEFF.

No. 308 North THIRD Street, (*three doors above Vine,*) PHILADELPHIA.

THE OLD HARDWARE STAND.

(ESTABLISHED TWENTY FOUR YEARS.)

Every description of *Building, Mechanical, Farming and Household HARDWARE*, is now in Store, and will be offered at the lowest market prices, to *Cash* and prompt *Six months buyers*. Nails at Manufacturers prices for Cash.

Orders from new customers will receive strict and accurate attention, and all goods sent from this house will be as represented.

☞ *Country Merchants*, on their next visit to our city to make their Spring purchases are cordially invited to call and examine our Stock and Prices before Purchasing.

March 25, 1859.–3m

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 23d of April next, that certain lot of ground late the property of Philip Weisel, dec'd, situate in the corner of John Street and "Watsons addition" containing 77 feet in front on John street and running with the public road 200 feet to an alley.

TERMS: 1–3 to remain in the lot for the use of the widow, one half the balance at the confirmation of the sale and the residue in one year without interest to be secured by Judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage. Possession given immediately.

ABRAHAM WEISEL,
March 25, 1859.–d Guardian.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the last will and testament of Emanuel Bassler late of Middle Woodbury Township, Bedford County, dec'd., having been granted to the subscribers residing in said Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to them immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith, duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BASSLER,
DAVID BOYER,
March 25, 1859 Exors.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Mattress making, and will make and repair husk and hair mattresses, on the shortest notice.—He has had several years experience in the business, and will warrant his work to give general satisfaction. Orders respectfully solicited. He may be found at all times at his residence in the East end of town. VACHEL BRENGLE.
March 25, 1859.–3

Save Costs!

I have left my Books, Notes, &c. in the hands of E. D. Barclay, Esq., for collection, All persons interested will call upon him without delay in order to save costs.

MICHAEL BANNAN.
March 25, 1859.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

Drs. C. M. Fitch and J. W. Sykes

HAVE CONCLUDED TO REMAIN

PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,

And may be consulted at their office,

NO. 190 PENN STREET,

Opposite St. Clair Hotel PITTSBURGH.

AND may be consulted daily, (except Sundays,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all other CHRONIC COMPLAINTS complicated with or causing pulmonary disease, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affection of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complaints, etc.

DRS. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medicinal remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these they use MEDICAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no curative effect when used alone,) and invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability upon any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation." For as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.

☞ No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter.

March 18, 1859.–1y

DR. J. S. ESHLEMAN,

RESPECTFUELY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Pattonsville and vicinity.

Night calls promptly attended to.

Pattonsville, March 18, 1859.–z

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of Daniel Heltzell, administrator of Jacob Heltzell, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office. in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 13th day of April, next, where all persons interested may attend. J. W. LINGENFELTER,
March 18, 1859. Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Daniel Shock. Administrator of Samuel Cartright, of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Friday, the 29th day of April, next, where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
March 18, 1859. Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Catharine Thomas, dec'd. All persons having claims against the same are requested to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN McCREARY,
Juniata tp., March 11, '59. Adm'r.

ASSIGNEES' ACCOUNT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that the account of David Patterson, John Mower, and John P. Reed, assignees of Christian Stouffer, has been exhibited and filed in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Bedford, and that the same will be allowed on the — day of May next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

S. H. TATE,
March 11, 1859.–* Proth'y.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary on the will of Frederick Smith, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of wills of Bedford County—that all persons having claims on said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

HENRY F. SMITH,
G. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
Feb. 25, 1859.* Executors.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

AT the Election held by Stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown turnpike road Company, on the 7th day of March, 1859, Emanual Statler of Schellsburg was elected President, John Sill. A. E. Schell, of Schellsburg, Sam'l Statler, and Hon. Michael Zimmerman, of Somerset County, Managers, and Peter Schell, Secretary and Treasurer, who passed the following resolution and ordered the same to be published.

Resolved, That hereafter no person is allowed to quarry and take away any stone from the lime stone quarry on Gravel Hill at Bedford, belonging to the said company, without permission from the board of managers, and that John P. Reed, Esq., our Attorney, is hereby authorized and required to see that this Resolution is adhered to.

And that the following section of an Act of Assembly passed the 19th day of April, 1850, be published as a caution for persons who make a practice of rushing through toll gates without stopping to pay the toll, found in pamphlet law, page 519, 1850.

SECTION 30. If any person shall pass through any toll gate with any animal, vehicle or vehicles, for which toll is demanded without paying such toll, it shall be lawful for the turnpike road company entitled to demand such toll. Notwithstanding that such toll gate may not have been closed, when such person or persons passed by, and through the same, to sue for and recover the same before any Alderman or Justice of the Peace of this commonwealth, with costs of suit, and in every such suit, the collector of tolls shall be a competent witness for the Plaintiff. Provided, that suit shall be brought within thirty days from the time such person shall have so passed through said toll gate without paying the toll aforesaid. EMANUEL STATLER,
Attest, PETER SCHELL, Sec'ty. President.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of a half per cent. was declared by the board of managers of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, on the seventh day of March, 1859, on all the stock of the said Company, and will be paid by the Treasarer of the Company on demand, at his office in Schellsburg, and by Hon. Michael Zimmerman in Somerset County. PETER SCHELL,
March 18, 1859. Treasurer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. OF REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber, Executor of the last will and Testament of John Claar, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd, will sell at public sale, on

THURSDAY, the 7th of APRIL next,

at the late residence of said dec'd, the House and Lot of ground occupied by him in said Borough, being Lot No. 194, in the plan of the Town, adjoining the School House Lot on the East, Isaac Mengel, jr. on the West, the Raystown Branch, on the North, and west Pitt street on the South; containing 60 feet front on Pitt street and running back to said Raystown branch, and having thereon erected a one Story log and weather boarded dwelling house, blacksmith shop, log stable and other out buildings.

ALSO,

at the same time and place, the out-lots of said decedent, numbered 49 and 50 in the manor of Bedford, situate about 1½ miles from town, on the west side of the Road leading into the "German corner" adjoining each other, and lands of Hugh Moore, Jacob Martin's heirs, John Sprout, (late Wm. Maiken) John Bridaham and others, and containing about 19 acres and 57 perches.

TERMS.

One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest to be secured by judgment notes, or notes and mortgage at the option of the subscriber. Possession given as soon as the terms are complied with.

JOSEPH CLAAR.
March 11, 1859. Ex'or.

NOTICE.

Reuben Gates vs. MaryC. Gates. } No. 26, February Term, 1859, in the Common Pleas of Bedford County.

Alias Subpoena on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned, Commissioner appointed to take testimony and report the same to the Court in the above case, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties concerned in said case on Monday, the 28th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office, in Bedford, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

J. SELBY MOWER,
March 11, 1859. Commissioner.

STATEMENT and report of Wm. F. Moorhead Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, from the 1st day of January, 1858, till the 1st day of April, 1858.

DR.

To cash from P. Smith on account,		$3 00
do	H Nicodemus, for bran,	50
do	G Blymire, for rye,	1 00
do	John P Arnold, for flour,	2 75
do	Mrs Harmon, for corn,	45
do	J W Lingenfelter, for corn.	45
do	Simon Nans, for buckwheat,	80
do	Joseph Tate on account,	4 50
do	W T Chapman, "	2 25
do	A J Sansom, "	1 50
do	Rush & Henderson, "	6 18
do	D Johnson, at decease,	5 00
do	John P Reed, for corn,	45
do	Simon Cook, for calf,	4 50
do	Dr Compher, for corn,	45
do	A Perrin, for rye,	1 00
do	Dr Reamer, on account,	2 50
do	H Nicodemus, for rye,	2 43
do	H Lentz. "	2 00
do	A Middleton, "	1 00
do	S Dickerhoof, for flour,	6 00
do	L Agnew, "	1 00
do	For Pig,	1 00
		$50 71

CR.

By cash paid G Weidel, on account, in full.		$ 48
do	Mrs Adams, for knitting,	1 00
do	J W Beeler, for salt,	5 75
do	J Bolinger, for Brooms,	50
do	Mrs Croyle on account,	1 20
do	S Reighart, for marketing,	1 50
do	J Bowser, for salt,	5 25
do	I Imler, for apple butter,	4 50
do	J Forney, for baskets.	80
do	John Rysling, for apple butter,	1 25
do	S Cook, for Beef,	7 15
do	D J Shuck, for salt,	2 50
do	F Friend, for bacon,	3 60
do	Isaac Imler, for dried fruit,	3 00
do	W Lysinger for shoemending,	75
do	A Hull, removing pauper,	1 00
do	H Naugle, do	50
do	T Oldham, do	50
do	H Ickes, do	50
do	Isaac Lipple, on account,	5 00
do	Keiser, hat for pauper,	75
		$47 93
By cash to balance,		2 78
		$50 71

STATEMENT and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County from April 1st 1858, till 1st January, 1859.

DR.

To cash paid for grain, flour, &c., from sundry persons up to January 1st, 1858,		$108 15

CR

By cash paid for brooms,		$ 60
do	H Stiffler for apples,	37½
do	H Peck for plaster,	8 50
do	Chimney Sweep,	1 00
do	Wm. Herring for toll,	40
do	Dr Anderson for seed corn,	2 50
do	J Edwards for altering stock,	1 50
do	Crider for basket,	62½
do	H Sellers for white washing,	2 62½
do	Mrs Cuppet for dried fruit,	1 00
do	Wm Bowles stage fare for sending pauper to Chambersburg,	3 50
do	A Herman for boiler,	62½
do	Wm Bowles for horse hire,	37½
do	John Taylor for tar,	12½
do	Joshua Shoemaker, for mutton,	37½
do	Mixell for beef,	72
do	Mrs Koontz for fruit,	1 50
do	Expenses to Coalmont,	2 00
do	Mrs. Harkleroad for fruit,	1 50
do	Sipes for beef,	2 40
do	Liquid Camphor,	25
do	J Williams for basket,	25
do	J Harkleroad for potatoes,	2 00
do	White and Black on account,	87½
do	German for work at race,	5 25
do	Wm Herring for toll,	50
do	German for work at race,	5 20
do	Expenses to Hopewell,	1 25
do	P Ritchey for mutton,	1 60
do	do for fruit,	37½
do	S Vondersmith on account,	96
do	Diehl for straw,	84
do	Morgret for scantling,	40
do	D Shuse for lime,	1 00
do	Expenses to Cumberland,	1 50
do	Ritchey for mutton,	90
do	Mrs Hammond for brush,	50
do	Expenses to Cumberland	1 50
do	P Little for straw,	1 00
do	Dr Harry for lard,	2 61
do	Axe bought at sale.	75
do	John Meloy for rye,	22 50
		$81 41
Balance due Poor House,		23 74
		$108 15

STATEMENT of the Poor House mill, from the 1st day of January, 1858, to the 1st day of January, A. D. 1859.

DR.

	Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,	Buck Wheat,	Mixture,
Am't of toll grain bro't in, as per mo. report,	361½	227½	45½	49	6
Bought of J Snider,	20				
do P Clark,	50				
do W Ritchey,	28½				
do John Meloy		30			
Amount,	460	257½	45½	49	6

CR.

By amount of grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for cash and on account for work done in repairs to mill, house, &c., &c.

	Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,	B. W.	Mixt.
Am't used in P House,	383	20	24	34	
Horse feed,		79½			
Hog feed,		21	5½		4
Sold sundry persons	85	166½	13½	15½	1
Amount,	468	287	42½	49½	5

List of paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c., during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month. Also, the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the no. of out-door paupers, supported and buried by the Institution, from the 1st day January, 1858, to the 1st day of January, 1859.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Escaped.	Deaths.	Births.	Children bound out.	Males remaining.	Females remaining.
1858.								
January,	2						32	18
February,	2	1		1			33	18
March,	4	5		1			20	19
April,	2	1					21	19
May,	5	1					24	20
June,	1	1				1	24	20
July,	2	1		1			23	20
August,	2	1					23	21
September,	2				1		25	22
October,	3				1		28	23
November,	3	2			1		29	24
December,	3			1			30	25
	31	13		4	3	1	293	249

making an average of 45 per month of whom 5 are colored. There are, also, 3 who are blind, 11 insane, 3 confined to bed—there are also, 2 out-door paupers who are not included in the the above.—Bills were paid for boarding and medical attendance for paupers who were sick in different parts of the county, one of whom has since been brought to the Poor House. 448 way-faring persons were provided with board, lodging, &c., of whom 22 were Americans, 311 Germans, 93 Irishmen, 14 Englishmen, 3 Frenchmen, 2 Italians, 2 Scotchmen and 1 Welshman.

STATEMENT of the produce of the farm of and garden from April 1st, 1858, to January 1st 1859.

85 dozen wheat, 300 bushels ears of corn, 10 bus. of oats, 250 bushels of potatoes, 10 bushels of beets, 10 bushels of tomatoes, 12 bushels of onions, one ditto small, 6 bushels of parsnips, 20 tons of hay, 5 loads of corn fodder, 2000 heads of cabbage, 6 barrels of kraut, 3 barrels of cucumbers, 225 pounds of wool, 3 beef hides, 8 sheep skins, 1 calf skin, 5 calves, 320 pounds of mutton, 60 pounds of veal, 2188 pounds of pork, 560 pounds of lard, 1153 pounds of beef, 85 pounds of tallow, 438 pounds of butter 20 pounds of hard soap, 11 barrels of soft soap.

Live stock on farm.

2 horses, 71 sheep, 7 cows, 1 heifer, 1 bull, 32 shoats, 2 brood sows.

Feed for Stock.

12 tons of hay, 25 bushels ears of corn.

Articles manufactured in House by matron.

59 shirts, 14 chemises, 18 pair mens' socks, 5 pair womens' stockings, 4 pair children's do., 20 womens' dresses, 1 childs do., 9 sheets, 20 pillow slips, 10 bed ticks, 2 bolsters, 22 aprons, 8 pair of mens' drawers, 8 pair of mens' pants, 3 shrouds, 5 sun-bonnets, 2 vests, 2 round jackets, 1 coat, 4 womens caps, 15 comforts, 12 towles, 4 table cloths.

We the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of said Poor and House of Employment, from the 1st day of April, 1858, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of January, 1859.

GEORGE ELDER, [L. S.]
GEORGE SMOUSE, [L. S.]
ATTEST— JOHN AMOS, [L. S.]
THOMAS R. GETTYS, Clerk.

REPORT of George Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor House and House of Employment of Bedford County, in account with said County, from the 1st day of January, 1858, till the 1st day of January, 1859.

DEBTOR.

To amount received from Collectors, as follows:

From Jacob Nicodemus,		$51 92
do	P H Shires in full,	24 64
do	Robert Elder in full,	18 05
do	Elias Gump, in full,	44 41
do	Josiah Bruner,	131 50
do	John Dasher,	25 00
do	Jacob Evans in full,	28 89
do	Henry Egulph, "	59 94
do	John Sparks, "	86 99
do	Simon Beard	75 00
do	John Furry,	62 27
do	Jacob Smith in full,	110 85½
do	Adam Barnhart in full.	156 21
do	John Osborn, "	165 20
do	Samuel James,	175 83
do	Henry Rose,	135 00
do	Johnathan Feightner in full,	113 42
do	Alexander Davis in full,	92 56
do	Nathan Hurley in full,	115 99
do	John B Zook, "	96 04
do	Noah Tipton,	27 00
do	Wm Carnell in full,	184 24
do	Philip Cuppet,	151 00
do	Abraham Morgan in full,	118 67
do	Wm Masters in full,	98 14
do	Daniel Horn in full,	40 71
do	James Smith,	177 72
do	Amos Ash in full,	79 24
do	Isaac M Imler in full,	123 60
do	Simon Beard,	195 00
do	Henry S Fluck,	129 10
do	Daniel Sluck.	92 44
do	Jacob Reighart,	103 36
do	John Shoemaker,	66 00
do	John Morgan,	48 00
do	Henry Horn,	35 43
do	George F Steel,	48 58
do	Michael Bone,	47 60
do	Wm Cornell,	23 00
do	A Smith,	17 75
do	Christian Felton,	30 00
do	*Thomas Ritchey,	21 50
do	Emanuel Statler,	20 00
do	John Smouse,	50 00
do	Wm Kirk,	36 20
do	Jacob Hanks,	65 84
do	Isaac Pressell,	25 48
do	John Fluck,	125 00
do	Thomas H Horton, judgment,	124 06
		$4064 47½

*Since paid in full.

CREDIT.

B F Harry store bill & m»attendance,		$107 02
Mrs Exline keeping out-door pauper,		6 00
D Helsel bringing pauper,		7 17
Jacob Dunkle for wheat,		20 12½
J H Rush due on settlement,		3 43
James F Linn keeping out-door pauper,		5 00
James F Linn do do		4 00
T R Gettys one quarter's salary,		6 25
T R Gettys do do		6 25
John Mower balance on B Bender,		6 20
N Lyons balance on bill of goods,		17 73
John Eshelman bringing pauper,		2 70
B F Horn for lumber,		8 25
S Shuck & Co for bill of goods.		44 72
Jacob Barndollar for shingles and goods,		27 70
Dr G W Anderson for wheat,		25 00
Jacob Mortimore for beef,		18 42
Job Mann, Esq. part of check,		37 51
John R Jordan repairs at mill,		9 00
Mrs Exline for support of out-koor pauper,		7 50
A Gilson for oats,		6 25
J Miller for shoemaking,		3 00
Jacob Reed bill of goods,		23 04
E Bedell bringing pauper,		3 70
Laban Johnson, donation,		12 50
do do		12 50
Nicholas Lyons bill of goods,		29 53½
James M Barndollar,		79 79
Henry Shaffer,		33 64
J C Kiser money borrowed,		111 00
Isaac Lippel goods,		4 14
Henry Fluck bringing pauper,		4 37½
B F Harry salary and bill of medicine,		54 50½
Michael Conrad,		33 00
T R Gettys 1st quarter's salary,		6 25
Samuel Brown bill of goods,		21 82
do do		35 10½
J A Blackburn for Bacon.		10 71
J A Osborn burying out-door pauper,		7 00
Michael Bannon part of bill rendered,		25 00
Nehemiah Fiegle boarding pauper,		6 00
J F Linn support as out-door pauper,		5 00
do do		4 00
Samuel Way balance of check,		83 00
Lucas Saupp for straw,		3 00
J F Linn support as out-door pauper,		4 00
Simon Nycum,		47 76
Jacob Biddle paid check in full,		27 30
Henry Moses part of check,		25 00
Jacob Barndollar, do		25 00
do do		20 00
do Interest on judgment,		48 00
Wm F Moorhead,		24 00
David Over printing,		65 73
John Miller shoemending.		5 25
T R Gettys making out and distributing duplicates,		30 00
Wm Spidel repairing mill irons,		5 00
Mrs Exline, donations,		6 75
Jacob Dunkel for wheat.		41 50
B W Garretson for coal and bringing pauper,		32 00
John Arnold store bill,		16 04½
Daniel B Bolger excuting orders,		4 45
B F Harry balance on quarter's salary,		22 62½
Michael Bannon bill rendered,		25 00
Thomas Baird shearing sheep,		5 34
Nicholas Lyons bill of goods,		13 14
Wm Leary, for use of Poor House,		20 00
Blymire & Hartley, bill rendered.		55 13
J Biddle for apple butter & dried apples,		12 25
Wm F Moorhead 2 quarter's salary,		90 00
Elwood Harmer balance of check,		145 00
James Crisman issuing orders,		8 00
Mrs Wm Moorhead services as matron,		12 00
J F Linn, support as out-door pauper,		30 00
S H Tate assignee of Sansom & Gephart,		48 35
Michael Ritchey, 28¼ bushels wheat,		25 65
T W Horton error in settlement,		2 43
John Long attending Luke Eager.		14 75
Daniel Walters bringing pauper,		8 80
Jeremiah Leashure, donation,		20 00
John Frazier keeping pauper,		19 00
G W Householder removing pauper,		4 20
James Werts Bill of Lumber,		35 00
T R Gettys 1st qr's salary,		6 25
Adam Dibert one Bull,		41 00
Simon Cook bill of beef,		7 45
Alexander Gilson for oats,		5 00
S D Broad work at forebay,		6 00
Stephen Seigle keeping pauper,		20 00
William Leary use of Poor House,		15 00
Simon Mixell for beef,		6 83
John Long expense of two paupers,		11 51
Isaac Mengle Jr Beadstead and coffin,		5 15
Peggy Davis, check & interest dated Aug. 1, 1852,		67 05
Wm Hartley for bacon,		20 16
Michael Weisel wheat and barrels,		9 25
Michael Halterbaum beef and bacon,		36 56
Lewis Statler for coal,		42 08
Dewalt Hershberger for bacon,		23 67
John Bridaham brick and crockery ware,		3 98
Frederick Mench for pine and trimming grape vine,		2 02½
Frederick Mench for veal,		6 03
do rye,		5 66
do straw pine and apples,		2 68
do mutton,		3 12
B W Garretson amt. over paid,		19 70½
M E Barages work at race,		5 00
Henry Sellers for work,		6 75
John Shaffer apples,		4 00
James Naugle bringing pauper,		2 30
S D Broad hanging master wheel,		5 00
Wm F Moorhead part of check,		28 00
Dewalt Hershberger for beef,		9 99
Jacob Mortimor, for beef,		8 66½
Isaac D Earnest do		7 76
William Milburn making coffins,		9 00
Edmund Bedell bringing pauper,		4 30
S D Broad work at forebay,		48 00
T W Horton, bringing pauper,		1 50
T W Horton justice & constable fees,		2 00
T R Gettys 1 qr's salary,		6 25
T W Horton keeping panper,		16 50
M E Barages work at mill,		7 50
Philip Clark wheat,		40 62½
Jacob Snyder wheat and corn,		30 00
J W Scott beef,		4 40
Frederick Naugle applebutter,		6 37½
David Dibert applebutter,		10 00
Frederick Naugle bacon and vinegar,		6 81
Daniel Snyder do		5 50
Jacob Larn do		5 50
Dr F C Reamer's half years salary,		30 00
David Walter am't overpaid on duplicate,		6 78
Mrs Mary Moorehead services as matron,		12 00
Lawrence Jamison part of check no. 12,		35 00
B W Garretson for coal,		18 00
Meyers & Benford bill printing,		44 53
Samuel Brown part of check,		10 00
John Arnold do		25 00
Mrs Mary Moorhead services as matron,		12 00
John Rimby repairing kitchen,		1 50
Samuel Denbaugh for beef,		46 00
Thomas Murray part of check,		60 00
Anthony Whit medicine for self.		5 00
William Gillespie amt. over paid,		1 19
Thomas McCoy bill of bacon,		6 20
Robert Fyan bill of goods,		44 00
Jacob Reed & Co., do		82 33
William Moorhead part of check,		22 10
Job Mann Esq., check in full,		40 95
Henry Conrad serving executions,		2 62
George Blymire stone coal, & tin ware,		45 24½
Jeremiah Akers money refunded,		1 25
Elias Gump do		20 88
George Elder half year salary,		20 00
T R Gettys quarters, do		6 25
Due treasurer on last settlement,		30 78½
George Blymire salary as Treasurer,		40 00
William Moorhead part of check,		64 39
Uncurrent Money,		10 00
Auditors' & clerks' salary		20 00
Commissions allowed collectors,		193 99½
Exoneration allowed collectors,		220 90½
Amt. of interest on sundry checks.		161 67
Amt.		$4128 18

STATEMENT of monies due to Bedford County Poor House, on the 1st day of January, 1859, from Collectors, as follows:

Jacob Corle, for	1854	$38 01
Jacob Nicodemus,	do	102 15?
George Long,	1856	8 19½
Josiah Bruner,	do	42 47
John Dasher,	do	82 07
Simon Beard,	do	156 49
John Furry.	do	5 92
Samuel James,	1857	24 19
Henry Rose,	do	46 95
Noah Tipton,	do	14 55
Philip Cuppett,	do	85 12
James Smith,	do	145 97
Simon Beard,	do	244 05
Henry S Fluck,	do	30 55
Daniel J Shuck,	1858	48 87
Jacob Reighart,	do	114 18
Lemuel Evans,	do	89 36
John Shoemaker,	do	47 19
John Morgan,	do	71 43
John E Miller,	do	55 97
Solomon Steel,	do	75 44
Henry Horn,	do	25 07
Michael Bone,	do	45 46
Wm Carnell.	do	79 90
Anthony Smith,	do	101 42
Christian Felton,	do	38 95
Thomas Ritchey,	do	52 61
Emanuel Statler,	do	5 59
John Smouse,	do	29 19
Wm Kirk,	do	118 71
Isaac Pressell,	do	54 21
Jacob Nicodemus,	do	250 84
John B Fluck.	do	51 16
John King, judgment,	1853	80 69
John Hill, do	1854	16 68
Amount,		$2579 60½

We undersigned Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of George Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, and find the same to be correct and true as above stated, and that there is a balance due said Treasurer of 63 70¾

Witness our hand and seal this 4th day of January, A. D. 1859.

HENRY B. MOCK, [L. S.]
JOHN W. CRISMAN, [L. S.]
JAMES C. DEVORE [L. S.]

Attest,
THOMAS R. GETTYS, Clerk.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs Washabaugh & Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS,

Thrashing Machines, Ploughs, Apple mills, Cooking, ten plate, and coal stoves, sled and Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article,) oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

PLOUGHS.

Woodcock, Seyley and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS. Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will SELL LOW FOR CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

March 4, 1859.–1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

CHEAP CASH AND PRODUCE STORE!

Great inducements to Purchasers.

THE undersigned having purchased the Store lately owned by Samuel Brown, deceased, offers to the Public a large assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., &c.*, at the lowest CASH PRICES.

His stock of goods is unsurpassed in every point of excellence, and purchasers need only call and see to be convinced that it is to their interest, to buy at his establishment for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

He will make the most advantageous sales, to purchasers, as immediate payments will enable him to make

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Those who wish to secure bargains should not delay giving him a call.

Store Room same as lately occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel. JOHN ALSIP.
March 4, 1859.

BEDFORD RAILROAD.

ALL persons having BOOKS issued by the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions of stock to the Bedford Railroad, with stock subscribed therein, are *earnestly requested* to return the same *immediately* to the secretary of the company, as it is desirable to issue new books directly from the organized Board.

March 4, 1859. JOHN P. REED, Sec'ty.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned appointed auditor, by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to distribute the funds, remaining in the hands of the Administrator, of John Seigle, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, when and where all persons interested, may attend. O. H. GAITHER,
March 4, 1859. Auditor.

Bedford Rail Road Company.

THE subscribers of Stock, to the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified that by a resolution of the Board now duly organized, they are required to pay to the *Treasurer* of the Company on or before the 5th day of April, next, the *first installment of the Capital Stock* subscribed by them, being $4,16⅔ per share. By order of the Board. JOHN P. REED,
Feb. 25, 1859. *Secretary and Treasurer.*

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for 1859, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Dec. 17, 1858.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, which, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the weak machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,

HAVING formed a partnership, in the DRUG and BOOK BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German, Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of histories geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolfis' Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Jan. 28, 1859.

NYCUM'S
IMPROVED CAST-IRON
CARRIAGE HUB.

THE undersigned believes that he has invented a cast iron carriage hub which far excels all others now in use, for strength, neatness and durability, and that it only needs to be examined, and its merits tested, to secure its universal approval and adoption. Indeed it is no longer an experiment, it having been effectually tried by the best judges in our country, and pronounced one of the

Greatest Improvements of the Age!

Several vehicles have been in use over two years with the Improved Hub attached, and the wheels are still as perfect as when they left the shop, the unavoidable wear excepted.

This is the only Cast Iron Hub ever invented suitable for light wheels.

This improvement is of such a nature that one or more spokes may be taken out changed or replaced without disturbing the other portion of the wheel Where a wood hub is used, if a spoke happens to become broken, it is necessary to cut the tire and separate the felloes, to get at the damaged part.—The wheel must be then recomposed, the tire rewelded and reset. All this involves a considerable expense and loss of time.

In the present Improvement the inner ends of the spokes are secured in an Iron Hub, which consists mainly of two shells fastened together with screws. By simply unscrewing the nuts and taking off the back shell, any one of the spokes may be removed or changed, and the hub again put together, leaving the wheel as solid and firm as ever, all

WITHIN THE SPACE OF A FEW MINUTES.

This method of constructing Iron Hub Wheels gives them unusual strength,

LIGHTNESS AND NEATNESS,

besides obviating several other objections that have heretofore attended their use. The cost of manufacture is also greatly reduced.

The subscriber Agent for Bedford County, will dispose of Township and shop rights, on reasonable terms. WILLIAM O'NEAL, Agent.

Feb. 18, 1859. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will open on Monday the 21st of February in the LARGE BRICK BUILDING hereto fore occupied by the Rev. Geo. Aughinbaugh.—The services of Miss S. E. Montgomery, a young Lady of thorough education, and well versed in the "Arts of Teaching," have been procured, to take charge of the Female department.

Persons from different parts of the County, wishing to prepare themselves for teaching, will find it to their advantage by attending this Institution, as special care will be taken with them in the branches taught in the "Common Schools," *under the supervision of the County Superintendent.*

The Session will be divided into two Quarters of 11 weeks each.

Tuition per quarter:	
Primary Branches,	3 00
Common English,	4 00
Higher do	5 00
Classics,	6 25

Students entering before the middle of the Quarter will be charged full Tuition. Those entering after that time will be charged half Tuition. No deduction made unless in cases of protracted sickness,

D. O. SHOEMAKER, Principal.

Feb. 18, 1859.

I take pleasure in recommending Mr. Shoemaker to the patronage of the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. His success as a teacher is well established. I believe him to be fully qualified to teach all the branches he proposes to teach.

Feb. 18, 1859. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858

ONE MONTH OF BARGAINS,
BEFORE TAKING STOCK.

GREAT inducements offered to CASH purchasers! All Kinds of winter DRY GOODS REDUCED, viz: Coburgs at 50 worth 75, Merinoes at 18 and 25, worth 25 and 37½, Alpacas, Silks, Delaines, Shawls, Ribbands, dress trimmings Shirts and Drawers, Comforts, Flanels, Linseys, Sattinets, Cassimers, Cloths, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c. All selling off very CHEAP, by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.

Feb. 4, 1859.-1m

Executrix' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned residing in Bedford, on the will of Samuel Brown dec'd; that all persons indebted to the Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims on said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. MARY BROWN,

Feb, 18, 1859. Executrix.

FOR SALE
OR
EXCHANGE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS IN THE WEST:

80 ACRES in Brown County, Kansas, 3 miles west of Hiawatha, on the old St. Joe. road, and 18 miles from White Cloud on the Missouri River.—ALSO 80 ACRES, 15 miles west of Atchison, Kansas. These are fine rolling prairie lands within less than a mile of timber and running water. ALSO 320 ACRES, well timbered and watered, in St. Francis County, Missouri. ALSO 40 ACRES well timbered, in Grant County, Indiana.

And the following lands in Bedford County:

ABOUT 50 ACRES, well timbered, in Cumberland Valley Township, 9 miles from Bedford, near to John McFerrans. ALSO 428 ACRES timbered land, 2 miles south of Rainsburg on the road to Southampton. ALSO 430 acres, timber-land, in Union Township, on Bobbs Creek, about 2 miles above Conrad's Saw-Mill. ALSO five-twelfths of a tract containing 265 acres and 148 perches of Broad-top coal land. ALSO 110 ACRES of first quality lime stone land a half a mile south of Bedford, known as the Vondersmith Farm, 100 acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, a tolerable barn, and small frame house.

For the present I may be found at Mrs. Cook's Hotel. WM. M. HALL.

Jan. 7, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale*. Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Poe, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.-tf.

HO! FOR BARGAINS!
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOMAKER respectfully beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they have just returned from the eastern Cities, and are now opening one of the best stocks of goods that have ever been brought to Bedford, which they will sell at a very small advance; consisting in part of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c. &c.

Also, a large assortment of *Groceries*, such as Syrup, Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Spices, Indigo, Coffee, Extract of Coffee, Candles, Tar and Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

To good and punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

Oct. 22, 1858.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH wishes to retire from business, and will sell an entire Stock of goods at cost! Ladies wishing to supply themselves with goods at wholesale prices, would do well to call before the following handsome article are disposed of.

Rich silks, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Poplins, French and American De Laines, Velvets' Shawls, Cloaks, Mantles, Ladies' and Childrens, Furs, Clouds, Hoods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, French Work, Gloves, Hosiery, Shoes, Jewelry, Perfumery, and an endless variety of Fancy Goods.

Milliners would find it to their advantage to examine the assortment in the Millinery department.

Dec. 17, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Barclay & Garretson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, &c., are in the hands of B. W. Garretson, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

S. M. BARCLAY,
B. W. GARRETSON.

Nov. 5, 1858.

SURVEYING.

O. H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office one door West of the Union Hotel.

Dec, 24, 1858.

LOOK OUT!

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Shuck & Co., by book account or otherwise are hereby notified to call and make settlement immediately, or their account will be left with a proper officer for collection, without respect to persons.

Feb. 4, 1859.-h SAMUEL SHUCK & CO.

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

FOR SALE,
OR
TRADE.

A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly running stream through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO,

334 acres in Story Co., Iowa

ALSO,

113 acres in Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no. 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory

ALSO,

1280 acres land in Austin County, Texas, East of the Brazos River on the Texas central rail road which runs through the land. It is well watered being upon the head waters of Cypress creek.

ALSO,

320 acres in Comanche County, Texas, on Wiers creek, 4 miles East of the Leon River, and on the line of the Memphis and El Passo rail road now in process of construction.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 181 acres and 60 perches, with an excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-buildings The land is good—produces well, and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by, leading to Hollidays' urg, which with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Nov. 12. 1858. O. E. SHANNON.

PICKLES AND SHOES TO BOOT.

"Many men of many minds,"
Many shoes of many kinds;
From sizes one to number nine,
Allowing some for heel behind.

Boots for men and women too,
Some high, some low, some old and new,
With shanghai tops and pointed heels,
To make him high who lowly feels.

If prices do not suit your mind,
Just take a little cheaper kind;
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheapest shoes are first to tear.

If fruits or pickles well put up,
Preserved fruits, or nice catsup,
Be bothering any one to taste,
To FERGUSON'S be sure to haste.

Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare;
To please the taste of every one,
And make the boys appear full grown.

We take all kinds of trade for goods,
E'en wagons full from out the woods—
All kinds of produce, and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.

Now call and see this store of shoes,
Of pickles and preserves for use;
And when you call, just bring along,
What is the object of our song,
HARD TIMES RELIEF!

Nov. 5, 1858.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

all of which have been purchased since the great decline in prices East.

Our assortment is the best we have ever offered, including all the newest styles in every department.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for cash or produce.

A liberal credit will be extended to those only, who will promptly settle their accounts every January, by *cash or note.*

No trouble to show goods. Call and see the bargains.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 29, 1858.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal.*

N. B. Half the tuition must be paid in *Advance.* Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 17th of January, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.

June 4, 1858.-zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel office and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

Hummel's
Premium Essence of Coffee.

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.

June 18, 1858.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr Harry's, Drug Store.

August6, 1858.

JAYNE S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store

August 6, 1858.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

DR. W. H. WHITMOR,

OF Lancaster City, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicine prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicine to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease —no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *Cancer cured without the knife.*

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster city, Pa.

July 30, 1858-1y.

LOOK OUT!
NEW GOODS!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of ultimate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that

REED & MINNICH

Have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for *cash* or *produce.*

Nov. 19, 1858.

ROSS FORWARD. O. H. GAITHER.

Forward & Gaither,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

ROSS FORWARD, of Somerset, and O. H. GAITHER, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. GAITHER, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to them will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithograph, and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music nged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

WM. C. LOGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞ Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.

September 3, 1858.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hollis.

Nov. 6, 1857.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles Extra quality.

Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

THE GREAT PURIFIER—
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!—
☞ TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!
☞ THE BLOOD SEARCHER
☞ GLORIOUS TRIUMPHANT!

Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier Township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used polices of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and proscribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies —the latter consisting principally of caustic; but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflamation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the same. In December, of the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Electic Medical College. He pronounced the disease a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury.—He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflamation was not thoroughly removed. In February, 185', he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had *eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye.* I had given up all hope of ever being cured; since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief; but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of 'Blood Searcher,' but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a forth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is sadly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. D. McCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858, before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness—U. J. Jones.

JOHN CORLEY, J. P.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous Tetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barris & Co. to try Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; and now, six weeks after finishing the *second bottle,* pronounced myself cured.

The tetter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth and chin, and continued to be a *perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher.* My arms, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefitted by using his valuable medicine. her

JANE ✕ WILSON.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburg, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.

AND. McMASTER, *Alderman.*

For sale by P. C. Reamer, M. D., Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; Simon Hershman, Pleasantville; John G. Schell, do.; L. N. Fyan, West End, P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollars Mills; Nicholas Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A. C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; J. & J. M. Shoemaker, Charlesville; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Murray & Bro., Bloody Run; Dr. J. A. Mann, do.; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beeglo, Waterstreet; John Wisegarver, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; John Dasher, Yellow Creek; all of Bedford County.

LINDSEY & LEMON, *Proprietors,*
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Sept. 17, 1858.-6m.

LADIES BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the handsome assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods,* now opened, and ready for inspection, at the BAZAAR.

DRESS GOODS.

Consisting in part of Robe and plain Silks, Cashmers, Poil Dechevres, flounced and side striped DeLaine Robes, fancy and Bayadere DeLaines, French, plain and printed DeLaines, Opera Flannels English and French Merinos, Poplins, Velvets, De-Beigs, Brilliants, American and French Ginghams, English and American Prints. Shawls—a great variety such as, Long, Square and Mantilla.—Cloaks—Circular, Raglan and Mantilla styles. Furs—Ladies and Gents—Chenille Scarfs. Expansion, Skirts &c.

BONNETS,

Bridal, Velvet, Silk, Satin, Tuffted Silk, Chenille, Straw and morning bonnets, Infant's Caps, Childrens' and Missis' Straw and Silk Bonnets, Ladies' dress caps, Head-dresses, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers French and American, and Millinery goods generally.

EMBROIDERIES.

A handsome assortment of French Sets, Collars, Childrens Sets, Edgings, Laces, Flouncings Veils, &c.

Hosiery—Gloves—Shoes—Perfumery—Jewelry, and an endless variety of Fancy articles.

All of the above goods have been purchased at prices to suit the times.

Call Ladies and examine for yourselves.

Country Milliners supplied with all kinds of Millinery.

The Public will please accept Mrs. H D. PEUGH's thanks for the liberal patronage she has received,

Nov. 5. 1858.

RICH FALL GOODS!
MRS. SARAH E. POTTS,

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Elegant cheap goods of all kinds, English merinos, 25 cts. per yard, shawls of every discription, and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of cloaks, furs victorine capes, cuffs and muffs, bonnets of all kinds, velvet, satin, drawn silks, gray straw, trimmed and untrimmed. An endless assortment of ribbons, feathers and flowers and rushes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

Country Milliners can be supplies with all kinds of Millinary Goods.

Oct. 22, 1858.

BURNING FLUID and Pine oil always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.
PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HEYDRICK and T. C. JENKINS Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs, of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and thorough education of practical business men.

12 PREMIUMS,

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK. IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2.50 per week. Stationery, $6,00—Entire cost, $60,00 to $70,00.

☞ Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa

Oct. 1, 1858.-2y.

CASH BUYERS,
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

AND buy your goods at the CHEAP STORE of

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

Where they have just received their second supply of

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Embracing a large and well selected Stock of all kinds of Goods for the season, and at greatly REDUCED PRICES. They call special attention to their

Boot and Shoe Department,

Where you will find a large and varied stock of BOOTS and SHOES, Made expressly to their order, and which they will sell at the lowest prices.

N. B. Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Dec. 3, 1858.-2m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that I have purchased at Sheriff's Sale, one lot of Tinner Machines, Hand Tools, Patterns, &c., also the entire lot of Stock and Tin Ware, in the Shop lately occupied by Abraham Herman—as whose property the same was sold.

I also hereby give notice that I have hired said Herman, and will hereafter carry on the Tinning business at the Shop formerly occupied by him, on Juliana Street. Notice is further hereby given that the Books of said Herman now belong to me, and any persons having accounts will please present them to Samuel Radebaugh, Esq., for settlement, &c., without delay

Feb. 25, 1859.-3m. SAMUEL BARNHART.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,
'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, J.

May 22,1857.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel; Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give him a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

J. B. BAKER.

May 7, 1858

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

dec14 DANIEL BORDER.

DENTISTRY.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to my care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and set in the best manner. Every care will be taken to render Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.-zz.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6. 1857.